BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

[illegible]

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1864. NO. 3

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1864.

[illegible]

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New Advertisements.—Tucker, Andrews & Co.—Sell silver ware and silver plated ware at auction; also, wanted, Virginia and North Carolina bank bills, Confederate bonds, &c.

See advertisement of W. A. Thompson concerning boxes for soldiers.

House to let—Apply at this office.

A Battle Flag for the 14th N. C. Regiment.—Some of our patriotic ladies are collecting funds to purchase material for a battle flag for the Fourteenth N. C. Troops, and we trust that gentlemen who are allowed to remain in their bombproofs at home while the weather-beaten boys of the old fourteenth are enduring all the hardships and dangers of the camp and the field, will [illegible] give liberally for this patriotic and praiseworthy object. The ladies, [illegible] to manufacture the flag if the funds can be raised. Surely the amount required will be speedily contributed by such of our citizens as have friends and relatives in the 14th.

Something has been said about the stars falling, and some of the boys have been staying up to see them. We did not see any last night or night before, but we would suggest to the celestial "shooters" that if they do not want to be "detailed" they had better keep at a distance.—This Congress will no doubt "detail" everything, their [illegible] not excepted.

The 2nd class Home Guard of Wake left for Goldsboro' yesterday morning. What their final destination is we are not apprised.

A squad of Capt. High's men brought in four deserters on Sunday night, caught in the Southern part of the county.

Wilkes County.—It seems there are a few persons who are very anxious to give Wilkes county a hard name, and hence everything happening there is magnified into an extraordinary "outrage." There are some deserters in Wilkes, but we learn that most of them are from other States, and but a very few of them belong to that county. They collect there because the mountains afford them refuge, and not because the people of Wilkes are worse than those of other counties. The following from the *Conservative* will show that even some of the people of Wilkes themselves are given to exaggeration when speaking of affairs in their own county:

"We are highly gratified to be able to correct the statement recently made in the *Conservative*, in regard to the outrages of deserters committed in the county of Wilkes, alluded to in the following letter, and therefore cheerfully publish it. The statements which we published were based upon information received at the Executive office in this city, and of course were not intended as an injury to innocent persons, nor to the victims of the depredators, but relying upon their correctness, we gave them to the public in order to show the necessity for the suppression of the enormities committed by the deserters.—Those of our contemporaries who republished the article, are requested to make the correction:

Wilkes County, N. C., Nov. 9, 1864.

Messrs. J. B. Neathery & Co.:

Gentlemen:—I notice in your daily issue of the 2d inst. [illegible] deserters in the county of Wilkes committed rape upon two of the daughters of Mr. Michael Williams a short time since, under the most aggravating circumstances.

Now, gentlemen, there is not a shadow of foundation for this statement, and I am indignant to think that such a fabrication should have found its way to the public through the newspapers.

It is true that four or five deserters came to my house on the night of the 21st ult., demanding my guns and ammunition, but finding the guns of poor quality they left them. I offered no resistance to the deserters, feeling that an old man could not withstand such a number. This was 11 o'clock at night, we were all a bed, two of the deserters had gone to the fire place and struck a light, leaving two or three at the door. When they satisfied themselves about the guns they left without offering any insult or violence. One of them returned to say to me that if I reported them they would burn me out. Next morning my wife found they had entered her kitchen and taken the knives and forks and a crock of milk, which was all we missed.

Messrs. Editors, I write this not to vindicate the deserters, for they have behaved badly, but to wipe out the foul stain [illegible], and hope you will publish the denial as widely as you published the slanders, and others having copied the story will please give space to my denial.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS.

North Carolina Baptist State Convention.—This body met in Warrenton on Wednesday, 2d inst. The State was generally represented. Delegates from the mountain counties in the West, as from the ocean counties in the East, were present; though the delegates were thin, not more than thirty-five or forty ministers present.

Rev. James McDaniel, of Fayetteville, was elected President of the Convention, and Rev. J. D. Hufham Recording Secretary.

The [illegible] of the report on religious periodicals developed some interesting facts. The *Biblical Recorder*, organ of the Church, has of late years acquired such high character as has not only placed its existence beyond jeopardy, but has rendered it a paying concern, and its friends ignore any claims for patronage on the ground of charity.

Rev. N. B. Cobb, general agent of army colportage, presented a most interesting report, in which an amount of good, was reported, truly refreshing. By the untiring efforts of Mr. Cobb, about $50,000 have been contributed.

A mass meeting, on the subject of Sunday schools, and one in behalf of army colportage, were held, at both of which interesting addresses were delivered.

The next meeting of the Convention is appointed to be held at Forestville in November, 1865.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, from whom we derive the above items, closes his letter as follows:

And now a little badinage, by way of conclusion. *Las Cases*, in his Memoirs of Napoleon, says that the first consul exhibited a strong partiality for long noses; his ablest [illegible] all had long noses. When a boy I read that, and ever since have had a particular respect for a 'long nose;' but in this Convention it was observable that some of the ablest men in the body had remarkably short noses. Persons present on the occasion will remember the diminutive organs of Rev. Messrs. Pritchard, Cassler and Brantley. Verily, times have changed since the days of the first Napoleon.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.—The [illegible] of the 1st says:

"We are deeply pained to announce the death of Prof. Charles W. Smythe, principal of Lexington High School, which took place at his residence in Lexington, N. C., on Tuesday evening, November 4th. He had a severe attact of typhoid fever, which caused his death. He was the author of a series of School Grammars, and at the time of his death was engaged in the preparation of other school books.—By his death the profession in this State will lose one of its brightest ornaments, and the Presbyterian Church one of its most pious members. We hope some friend will prepare for publication a memoir of this good man."

Tax in Kind.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* is indebted to Mr. A. B. Downs, Agent, for the following statement of "Tax in Kind" received at depot No. 2, Charlotte, for the month of August, September and October, 1864:

2,444	bushels	Wheat.
2,287	"	Oats.
75	"	Rye.
33,340	pounds	Hay.
11,615	"	Fodder.
317	"	Wool.

The largest return of wheat, was 57½ bushels, by Maj. Z. A. Grier. The largest return of oats was [illegible] bushels, by John Walker, Esq. The largest return of wool, was 29¾ pounds, by Nathan E. Taylor, Esq. The next largest was 18¾ pounds, by Wm. A. Sample, Esq.

Plymouth and Washington.—The Tarboro *Southerner* of Saturday says:

From Plymouth and Washington we have nothing of interest. At the former place we understand the Yankees have a small garrison. The rumor that the place was destroyed and evacuated is erroneous. Only a few houses were burnt, and they were burnt because they were obstructions in the range of some of the fortifications. The enemy have not yet occupied Washington. There have been no gunboats near the town as yet.

J. R. Redman, of the 6th N. C. Cavalry, and A. J. Jackson, of Keller's S. C. Battery, were shot for desertion at Kinston on the 10th inst.

"WHOLESALE CONSCRIPTION."

We continue our extracts from leading papers to show how Mr. Davis' proposition to conscribe all the men of the country and then "detail" such as he may conceive to be necessary to the home interests of the country, is received by the press. Under the above heading the *Memphis Appeal*, now published at Montgomery, Ala., says:

"There is no political maxim fuller of truth and warning than that "power is always stealing from the many to the few." More particularly is this the case in times like the present, when the country is involved in war and the people, wrapped up in the idea of achieving their liberty and independence, are apt to sleep upon their rights until they are effectually undermined or usurped by the governing few.

If the telegraph has done justice to President Davis and Secretary Seddon, it is plain that the subject of wholesale conscription is to be revived at the present session of Congress, by which not only the services and persons of the people of all classes, but the conduct of their trades, professions, pursuits and occupations are to be placed under the sole and exclusive control of the military power. It is assumed that the system of exemption by Congress is unwise; that every man in the Confederacy capable of military duty should be enrolled, and that the civil pursuits of life should be carried on by detailed men from the army. Our pulpits are to be filled by detailed preachers, our schools by detailed teachers, our plantations by detailed farmers, our work shops by detailed mechanics, and our newspapers must be carried on by detailed editors and printers.

It will be perceived at a glance that such a policy strikes at the very root of civil liberty, and places all power in the hands of the military. If any minister of the gospel should be so indiscreet as to embody in any of his sermons doctrines distasteful to the powers that be, or if any editor should become too outspoken in the exercise of his constitutional rights in vindication of the freedom of the press, a revocation of their details would very soon silence them; or if the editor himself should not be subject to military duty, it would be an easy matter to stop his paper by revoking the details of his employees.

We beseech our authorities at Richmond not to be too grasping in their demands for power and dominion, and we warn our Congressmen not to be too hasty in thus surrendering the [illegible]

The committee on supply and compensation of teachers reported as follows, which, after discussion by Messrs. Campbell, Branson and Wiley, was adopted.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of "the supply and compensation of teachers," would offer the following report:

We recommend that the committee be instructed to publish an address to the educated ladies of the State, urging them to devote themselves to the work of teaching; and to the people of the State pressing upon them the necessity of providing a proper support for those engaged in instructing their children.

And in order to secure a supply of teachers for all vacant schools and schools for all who are willing to teach, we recommend that the Superintendent of Public Schools be requested to establish, in connection with his office, an intelligence office, in which he shall keep a regular list of all applicants for schools with their qualifications and address, and of all schools needing teachers. That he request the examining committees in the various counties to aid him in this matter, by securing and reporting the names of teachers.

In order that the Superintendent may be able to carry out the above recommendation, we urge him to endeavor to secure from the Legislature the authority to appoint a Secretary to aid him in this and his other arduous duties.

On the subject of Text books, it was

Resolved, That the Association would, at this time, reaffirm its former deliverances upon the supply of our schools with proper text books, and against the republications of books from the United States.

On motion, the Association adjourned.

It is not at all surprising that Gen. Gordon is ranked high among fighting Generals. A correspondent referring to the late disgraceful stampede of our forces near Winchester, Va., says:

"Mrs. Gen. Gordon, who was in Winchester, seized the division headquarters flag, and rushing into the street, called upon any of her husband's division to rally round her flag and that she would lead them. She succeeded in rallying a party of near 200 and sent them to the field."

The Alabama Legislature has passed an act to prevent the oppression of the people of the State, by the illegal execution of the impressment laws of the Confederate States. The law provides that any person guilty of impressing contrary to the provisions of said laws, shall on conviction be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for not less than two or more than five years, or be fined in such sum and be imprisoned in the county jail for such period as may be determined by the jury trying the case.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE TO LET.

A NEAT AND COMFORTABLE DWELLING IN the Eastern part of the City, with FOUR good rooms, for the balance of the year.

Apply at this office. Nov. 15-d3t

Auction Sales!

ON MONDAY OF COURT WEEK, THE 21ST INST., at 11 o'clock, we will sell, in addition to the 13 negroes, the following articles at auction:

1 solid silver COFFEE CUP and SAUCER.
2 silver plated CAKE BASKETS.
1 " " TRAY.
1 " " CORDIAL STAND.
1 " " CASTOR.
1 " " MOLASSES CUP.
1 excellent MAYNARD'S RIFLE.

These articles are of the very best quality and elaborately finished.

Nov 15-d3t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

WANTED.

$5,000 VIRGINIA BANK BILLS.
$5,000 North Carolina Bank Bills.
—ALSO—
Confederate Bonds, long and short date.
Coupon of old North Carolina Sixes.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Nov 15-d5t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

Secretary's Office,
Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, Nov. 9th, 1864.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday, the 23d instant.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Nov 12-dtm Secretary.

Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Petersburg Express, Raleigh Confederate, Raleigh Progress, publish twice a week till meeting.

SNUFF, SNUFF, SNUFF,
For Sale.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 10 BOXES SOUTHERN STAR SNUFF.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov. 14-d3t Com. Mer. and Auctioneers.

EVANGELICAL TRACT SOCIETY.

REV. A. W. MILLER HAVING RESIGNED HIS position as Superintendent and Corresponding Secretary of this Society, the Board of Directors take pleasure in announcing to the Christian public, that they have secured the services of Rev. W. B. Wellons to supply his place, who will also edit the *Army and Navy Messenger*, in the place of Rev. P. Slaughter, resigned. He will enter upon his work with spirit and industry, and brings to his aid several years of experience in similar labor, and a very cordial place in the regard of his associates.

This society was organized and its constitution adopted on the 13th of July, 1864, and embraces among its officers and members different Evangelical denominations of Christians. It has distributed gratuitously during its existence, about fifty millions of pages of Tracts, many thousands of Gospels and Hymn Books, and semi-monthly, large editions of the *Army and Navy Messenger*, among the soldiers of the Confederate armies, and the seed has fallen upon good ground, and brought forth an abundant harvest to the glory and honor of God. Communications from Chaplains, Officers and Privates in the army all bear witness to the good accomplished by the publications of the Society, and the numerous revivals during the past year in the army, adding thousands to the church, were in part the result of the religious reading furnished the soldiers by this Society. The officers and Managers desire to continue its operations in full vigor, and, if possible, enlarge them, and respectfully solicit donations from the members of all religious denominations, and those unconnected with any branch of the Church, who desire the spiritual welfare of the soldiers and the advancement of the cause of Christ.

The Officers and Managers are: D'Arcy Paul, President.

C. Elyson, R. F. Lester and James Weddell, Vice Presidents.

R. H. Dunlop, Recording Secretary.

Rev. W. B. Wellons, Superintendent, Corresponding Secretary, and Editor of the *Army and Navy Messenger*.

James E. Cuthbert, Treasurer.

Rev. C. J. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. A. G. Brown, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., Rev. John Miller, Rev. A. L. Archer, Dr. T. S. Beckwith, Daniel Dodson, Bernard Todd, Thomas Wallace, W. J. C. Moody, D. B. Dugger and Robert McCandlish, Directors.

Rev. C. J. Gibson, Rev. J. A. Proctor, Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., and Rev. John Miller, Publishing Committee.

Contributions should be sent to James E. Cuthbert, Esq., Treasurer, and orders for Tracts and the Paper to Rev. W. B. Wellons, Superintendent and Editor.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D'ARCY PAUL, Pres't.
A. G. Brown, Sec. *pro tem.* Nov. 14-d1t&w1t

CAKES, CAKES, CAKES!

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE OLD FASHION By an EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, FAMILIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOOD EATABLES may be found at

Nov 12-6t MAHER & JORDAN'S.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashvil'e
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 31-d&w1m Surgeon General N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News, copy one month.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.

Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

October 25-dtd W. J. SAUNDERS.

Confederate, Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.

Sept 23-tf W R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,

Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

[illegible] inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress

ONE SQUARE OF [illegible]

One day [illegible]
Two days [illegible]
Three days [illegible]
Four days [illegible]
Five days [illegible]

Fifty words, [illegible] one square, and additional squares will be charged [illegible]. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged [illegible] for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, [illegible] will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months		$20.00
" "	Three months	10.00
" "	One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months		5.00
" "	six months	10.00

To any person sending us five subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

Auction Sales.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY of Court week, 21st day of November, for cash, nine likely NEGROES, as follows:

6 LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MEN,
1 " " GIRL,
1 " NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD.

The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, [illegible], and are sold for no fault. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

Nov 15-eodst Auct. & Com. Merchants.

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.

Oct 13-d W. R. RICHARDSON

200 BAGS COTTON FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL 200 BAGS COTTON OF GOOD quality, delivered at any point on the North Carolina Railroad. G. W. SWEPSON.

Oct 22-d Haw River P. O., N. C.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, of sufficient capacity for a large family.

Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.
Oct 18-tf

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.

Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.

Sept 26-tf MILLER & RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. R. TOWLES'.

Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.

Sept. 16-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin. Confederate Bonds.

Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.

Sept 23-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,

Sept 5-dtt Raleigh, N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TAXES for the Districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore advertised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek	District,	Monday,	18th	Dec., 1864.
Panther Branch	do	Tuesday,	19th	do
Barney Jones'	do	Wednesday,	20th	do
Buckhorn & New Hill	do	Thursday,	21st	do
White Oak & Beaver Creek	do	Friday,	22d	do
Crabtree & Cary	do	Saturday,	23d	do

The other Districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised. RUFUS H. PAGE,

Nov 8-d3t Collector for Wake County.

WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

Just Published,
RICHARDSON'S SOUTHERN ALMANAC
1865. FOR 1865.

IT CONTAINS, BESIDES THE CALENDERS, &C., the Officers of C. S. Government, Official list of Members of IId Congress, Statistics of States, Army and Navy List, Population and Debt of Europe and America, Statement of killed, &c., in the battles of the War, Rates of Postage, &c., rendering it the most valuable publication ever issued at an unprecedented low price.

Single copy 75 cents, 12 copies $6, 100 copies $40.—Send stamps to pay return postage.

Address JOHNSON & SCHAFFTER,
Nov 4-d3w&w2t* Publishers, Lynchburg, Va.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the Progress on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at

Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to

Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1864.

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL.

We have made arrangements to have the proceedings of the Legislature, which body is now assembled in this city, reliably and correctly reported for the Progress, and persons who desire to keep themselves posted as to the action of the Assembly should subscribe at once. We shall furnish the *Daily Progress* during the session, which will hardly be less than six weeks, and probably more, at $[illegible], the subscription to commence with the first day of the session.

We shall also publish all the important action of Congress. In addition to the summary received each day by telegraph, we shall publish all important laws passed, and give such portions of the proceedings as may prove of general interest.

Daily Progress one month, $[illegible]; three months, $[illegible]; and six months, $[illegible]. Weekly Progress $[illegible] for three months and $10 for six months.

Hood's Army.

We have come to the conclusion that Gen. Hood will winter in North Alabama and not make a winter campaign into Tennessee and Kentucky. We might give many reasons for this supposition but deem them unnecessary. A portion of Hood's army have crossed the Tennessee river, but we do not think it is the purpose of [illegible] at present. The [illegible] and especially the line of supplies must be looked to.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] ... [illegible]

The Employment of Negroes as Soldiers.

The proposition of Mr. Davis to employ slaves in the army and then emancipate them for meritorious services [illegible] to meet as little favor as his proposition to "detail" the whole white population. The Charleston *Mercury* says:

The African is of an inferior race, [illegible] and incapable of any higher [illegible] than that of pupilage, he is at his best [illegible] enlightened white [illegible]. All history, experience and the closest observation and research for the truth have brought the people of these States to this conclusion; and it constitutes, in a moral point of view, the rock of their defence. But if the slavery of the Confederate States be not the best condition for the negroes amongst us; if they are fit for freedom, and manumission be a desirable improvement in their political status—an improvement which they may obtain as a reward for [illegible]—then the justification heretofore set up for holding them as slaves is false and unfounded. Then is the basis of our institution but shifting sand, and the superstructure, unable to support the beating of the winds and the waves, must fall.

We would owe an apology to our readers for these stale remarks, but for the extraordinary suggestions in the President's Message to which these remarks are pertinent. The purchase of forty thousand male slaves by the Confederate government, to be employed as teamsters, cooks and pioneers and engineer laborers, might possibly be judicious if properly managed; but to emancipate them afterwards, would not merely disturb the status of our negro population, but would go a great way to justify the arguments and views of the abolitionists, while it would give the lie to our professions and surrender the strength and power of our position. We cannot believe that a policy so inconsistent, unsound and suicidal can meet the sanction of any respectable body of Southern men. The liberation of slaves is against the laws of South Carolina, and we believe of most of the other Confederate States. It dooms them to ruin, as it does in the United States.

Johnsonville, Tenn., where the bold marines of Forrest recently destroyed the Yankee gunboats and an immense quantity of stores, is situated on the east bank of the Tennessee river, four miles above Reynoldsburg, and is the terminus of the Northwestern railroad, connecting Nashville with the river. The town was named after Andy Johnson, who caused the railroad to be completed, to enable the Federal authorities to transport stores to Nashville in dry stages of water in the Cumberland. Since the completion of the road, Johnsonville has grown to be an important point, and has been for some time a great depot for supplies, which were here shipped to Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga or Atlanta, as required. This explanation will enable the reader to fully appreciate the probable extent of the destruction of property that took place.

We are informed by a gentleman from Petersburg that among the prisoners that have been exchanged at Savannah, those members of the Petersburg Militia, taken on the 9th of June, are included.

The Charleston *Mercury* advertises for three good journeymen printers. Does Senator Hill know of any office that has exempted more than it needs that the *Mercury* could get a few?

Are Preachers to be Detailed?—The Charlottesville *Chronicle* says:

The President's Message proposes the repeal of all class exemptions, and the substitution of details.—Do we understand that the President contemplates the detailing of clergy to preach? Does he propose to "run the churches?"

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[The following extract exhibits the [illegible] ... reader from the synopsis of it in the President's Message.]

The currency demands the immediate and the gravest consideration of Congress. Unless a uniform and stable value can be given to the treasury notes, the efforts to carry on the war through their instrumentality must of necessity be abandoned. Acquiescence in its deplorable depreciation is to invite the ruin to which it leads. One hundred and thirty five dollars in currency, the price [illegible] dollars in the present [illegible], is equal to six dollars only in specie; and to sell the bonds at this [illegible] ... for one hundred [illegible] ... the loan of six dollars.

There is not a man of property in the country who would not prefer any fair measure of taxation, rather than [illegible] ... by the sale of [illegible] of his estate at this ruinous rate.

The depreciation of the currency, proceeding from redundancy and the want of confidence in its ultimate redemption, can only be corrected by measures that shall both diminish its volume and sustain the public confidence.

The measures adopted by Congress to reduce the currency, did not [illegible]. Those who had taken the old notes, relying on the good faith of the Government, on finding them suddenly deprived of one-third of their nominal value, became alarmed and received the new notes under strong apprehensions of a repetition of the measure. At the same time that the currency was provided for, a circulation [illegible] five hundred millions of dollars it circumscribed and reduced the demand for the notes by [illegible] ... day of August, [illegible] of the new notes had already been issued, and less than $10,000,000 were [illegible] for the payment of taxes collected at that time. Depreciation [illegible] at once, and proceeded at so rapid a rate, that by the first day of October gold was selling at twenty-five dollars for one.

The necessity of providing a speedy and efficient remedy for this condition of things is obvious. The bonds have to be sold for this currency; the taxes must be collected in it, and hence all the wants of the Government for the purchase of supplies will consist of this medium. Admitting that the amount which may be raised from these sources is nominally equal to the estimated expenditures, there is yet no security against such a further decline in the value of notes as will disappoint all calculations, and add enormously to the accumulation of the public debt. The time, therefore, seems to have arrived when Congress should take measures to restore and sustain the currency, or make provision for its honorable redemption, or resort to the use of specie and bank notes. The adoption of the last alternative, it is feared, would produce great embarrassment in the community, and the impossibility of obtaining an adequate supply of specie and bank notes for the wants of the Government would cause the necessity for a system of [illegible] followed by incalculable suffering and distress.

That the government [illegible] means to carry on the war [illegible] ... were disposed to hesitate, which we are not, [illegible] into the war. [illegible] ... the inquiry is whether [illegible] maintain the value of the treasury notes as a currency.—The accomplishment of this end is of such vast importance, that it is, of all others, that to which the resources of the country should be devoted and applied. Were it possible to anticipate the [illegible] of future years [illegible] for immediate use, [illegible] devoting a portion of these future productions to the purpose of imparting to the Treasury notes [illegible] value? [illegible] propose a plan [illegible].

It is an act [illegible] ... notes from taxation, providing for the application of twenty per cent [illegible] reduction [illegible] in kind [illegible] proportion thereof annually to the redemption or payment of the circulation, until the whole shall be retired.

I propose that the redemption shall be made from the tithes of cotton, wheat and corn at prices fixed by the act, namely: cotton at fifty cents per pound, wheat at four dollars per bushel, and corn at two dollars per bushel; that the notes be received after the war, from all persons liable to the tax in kind, in [illegible] of their tithes; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue certificates in exchange for Treasury notes, bearing six per cent interest, secured and redeemable in the same manner and on the same terms as the notes themselves, free from taxation, and receivable after the war in payment of the tax in kind, and that all notes, received into the Treasury for these certificates, be cancelled.

The effect of this measure would be that at present prices, the entire [illegible] would be interested in exchanging their productions for treasury notes. They would constitute not only a safe currency but a profitable investment, for in the ratio of ten dollars for one, as compared with specie, the produce obtained in payment at the close of the war, would cost the following prices, viz: cotton, five cents per pound, wheat forty cents per bushel, and corn twenty cents. These nominally low prices would not operate to the prejudice of the agriculturalist, for his tax, being in kind, would neither be increased nor diminished by the prices. It is true he would have a collateral interest in common with tax payers generally (for of course all interests will be taxed) in the redemption of the notes at a moderate rate. In this respect, his interests would be protected by the prices stipulated by the act, which are not too low for a time of peace. But if they were, a full compensation would accrue to the tax payer in the immediate enhancement of the notes and consequent reduction of expenses. And the producer would find a complete indemnity in the sale of a bushel of corn now at four dollars, and the application of the money to the payment of a tax hereafter of two bushels.

In suggesting the three articles of cotton, wheat and corn, as [illegible] pledge for the redemption of the currency, no inequality from their full proportion of taxation is intended to be implied, in respect of other objects of the tax in kind, or any subjects of taxation whatsoever. These are only assigned to this particular office or function because of their peculiar adaptation thereto.

The following is an estimate of the resources to be thus applied, viz: wheat, twenty-five million bushels. Indian corn, two hundred million bushels, and cotton, two million bales. A tax of ten per cent. would yield as follows:

Wheat, two million five hundred thousand bushels, at four dolars,	$10,000,000
Indian corn, twenty million bushels, at two dollars,	40,000,000
Cotton, two hundred thousand bales, at two hundred dollars per bale,	40,000,000
	$90,000,000

This amount applied annually would redeem the notes outstanding in four or five years.

The leading details of this plan or measure to re-assure the public of the safety of the currency, and the redemption of it in full, will consist of a ratio in which the selected staples should be combined, and of the provision necessary to equalize the value of the postponed and preceding instalments. The combination of the staples as recommended in this report is 1-9 of wheat to 4-9 of corn, and 4-9 of cotton. The scheme recommended in another place, for the purpose of harmonising the value of the successive instalments is the substitution of certificates, bearing interest for the currency, set apart by the holders, in commutation of the tax, or to purchase the tithes. After the most careful investigation I am satisfied that the measure may be successfully reduced to practice.

Under the operation of this system a sure appreciation of the currency may confidently be expected. All will discern the advantage to arise from the acquisition of treasury notes at present prices, and even foreign capital may be expected to absorb a part, for, at the rate of ten dollars for one of specie, the cost of cotton would be reduced to five cents per pound. Confidence may be expected to return; for those who dread repudiation, and those who would regard the return to specie payments with equal alarm, would both be encouraged and assured. In imparting increased value and security to the treasury notes, greater reliance in the value of the funded debt would be inspired, for the expenditures would be reduced and the accumulation of debt retarded.

The currency debt being provided for, the total remainder, to-wit, the funded debt, would be as already stated,	$738,340,000
And if to this sum be added the amount of bonds to be sold before the 1st January, which may be estimated at about	40,000,000
The total sum of interest bearing debt on the 1st of January, 1865, will be	778,340,000

The value of the real and personal property in the Confederate States in 1860, according to the United States census, taken at [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] employed in agriculture [illegible]	[illegible]
Currency valued at $[illegible] for $1	[illegible]
Other property: Specie value	[illegible]
Currency valued at [illegible] for $1	[illegible]
Specie value	[illegible]
Currency value	[illegible]

[illegible]

I propose an [illegible] ... [illegible]

To this amount must be added for the redemption of notes proposed, the sum of	[illegible]
And for the estimated amount of floating debt	[illegible]
	[illegible]

To meet these demands upon the Treasury, I propose the following sources [illegible]:

1. Taxation, including the [illegible] — [illegible]
2. Sale of bonds of the 500 million loan [illegible] and certificates of indebtedness [illegible] — [illegible]
3. Import and export duties and miscellaneous [illegible] — [illegible]

To raise the amount proposed by taxation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the [illegible] of 17th February, 1864, as will [illegible] income tax in full operation, [illegible] allowed [illegible] value of the tax [illegible] ... [illegible]

The collection of a large sum in taxes is essential to the reform of the currency, and the country is in a condition the most favorable to bear the burden. The abundance of money and high price of every species of property and supplies would render the payment easy and free from embarrassment. The treasury will derive little aid from this source in the present year. The tax on the currency brought no revenue, operating only as a reduction of the circulation. The other taxes, with comparatively small exception, will be received in four per cent. bonds. The taxes upon property and income respectively, are, to some extent, nominal only; the ad valorem tax on property engaged in agriculture being discharged by the credit of the tax in kind, and the [illegible] diminished by the [illegible] of the ad valorem tax. These abatements [illegible] result in reducing the revenue from taxation (exclusive of the soldier's tax) to about [illegible].

The accompanying table [illegible] of Taxes is referred to for much more valuable and interesting information on this important subject.

Computing the property of the country at the present estimated value, the following is the existing rate of taxation, viz:

Value of real and personal property in currency, [illegible] the valuation of 1860	[illegible]
Total amount of taxes, including the tax in kind, and the soldier's tax	[illegible]
Which is at the rate of [illegible] per cent.	

With this estimate of the resources of the Confederacy, the taxes proposed for the coming year cannot be deemed excessive. The sum of [illegible], reduced into specie at twenty dollars for one [illegible] only [illegible]; and this amount, applied to the value of 1860, viz: $4,351,128,157, is at the rate of less than one-half of one per cent. And if the collection is made in currency, [illegible] upon an assessment of [illegible] 551, it would amount to one and a half per cent.—And when it is remembered that with the payment of the taxes quarterly, a measure which I strongly recommend, [illegible] of the currency will suffice for the quarterly tax, and the amount collected in any one quarter will be restored to the circulation before another becomes payable, it is apparent that the resources of the country are ample to meet the proposed increase of taxes.

It may be objected that the several measures combined will unduly reduce the circulation, and expose the country to the evils of a declining and insufficient currency. The reply to this objection is, that the evils predicated are, to some extent, inseparable from the reduction of the currency and the improvement of its value. Any measures that are successful in effecting the desired reform must, of necessity, be followed by the trials that attend upon such a transition. If Congress does not interpose, and by some such measure as I have ventured to recommend, restore the currency, gradually, judiciously, and by means of voluntary action, it will assuredly rectify itself by some violent and disastrous convulsion.

When the Parisian "Refugees" Expect Peace.—The Paris correspondent of the [illegible] *Telegraph* writes:

"Yesterday and to-day there has been a general exodus of the Southern Americans, who are going over in a body to attend the fancy bazaar at Liverpool. 'When shall we have peace in your country?' I asked yesterday of one of these gentlemen. 'Possibly in four years,' was the reply.

It would come a great deal sooner, if all you fancy fellows would come over and shoulder a musket.

N. C. EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Educational Association of this State met [illegible], Charlotte, [illegible] ... Rev. R. [illegible] ... President for the ensuing year, and the following were elected Vice Presidents: Prof. E. Sterling, Greensboro'; R. F. Armfield, Yadkinville; Maj. W. H. Gordon, [illegible]; [illegible]; S. [illegible]; [illegible], Davenport Female College, Lenoir. S. Lander, Lincolnton, was elected Recording Secretary, and W. J. Palmer, Raleigh, Corresponding Secretary. Among the business [illegible] a Committee to memorialize the Literary Board and the Legislature in behalf of a plan for the establishment of schools for educating disabled soldiers, and the children of deceased and disabled soldiers for teachers. The Convention then adjourned till the following day.

On the second day several additional delegates took their seats. A series of resolutions were adopted, on the death of Mr. [illegible], one of the members of the Association.

The memorial to the Legislature, in behalf of graded schools was [illegible], and, after a thorough discussion by Messrs. Sterling, Griffith, Wiley, [illegible], Campbell and Hughes, was unanimously adopted, as follows:

The memorial of the State Educational Association to the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina, respectfully represents, that, in their opinion, one of the greatest educational wants of the State is that of schools of a higher grade connected with the common schools. They believe that the bill before the Legislature, at its previous session, proposed a just and feasible plan, and that it is especially commended to your favorable consideration, from the fact that it offers the cheapest and easiest means yet devised to educate, for usefulness, the children of deceased and disabled soldiers, and of young men disabled in the army.

The Association is fully impressed with the opinion that now is the time to act in this matter; that much can and must be done in the way of raising [illegible] in the future, while the necessities of our position growing out of the [illegible] ... [illegible] by which the [illegible] may be made self-supporting.

[illegible] ... while they respectfully ask your favorable attention to statements which will be made to you by the gentlemen selected to lay this memorial before you. All of which is respectfully solicited.

On motion, the Association took a recess till 7 p. m.

At the night session the standing committees were appointed.

On motion, the subject for Premium Essays, of last year were retained for the ensuing year, with the offer of $200 instead of $100

rights and liberties of their constituents into the hands of the military power. If there be any who really favor such a policy, they certainly have not weighed well the consequences of it; for if such a policy shall prove successful, it will not require the ken of a prophet to predict that in the event of McClellan's election, the Chicago platform will very soon muster a strong, if not predominant party in these Confederate States. Much disaffection has already been produced by the extra-constitutional legislation of Congress and the harsh manner in which its laws have been executed by military officials, and we can assure the President and his Secretary, that they are but playing into the hands of Mr. Boyce and his followers by their continued grasping after despotic power. The germs of discontent are already too painfully visible, and we can but deprecate the adoption of any policy like this that can but hasten them into full fruition.

Under the inhuman and barbarous manner in which Lincoln has waged the war upon us, the people have submitted without a murmur to much from their own government that would have met with resistance under other circumstances; and they will doubtless continue to bear up under whatever burdens may be imposed upon them in the event of the re-election of the Ape, but we almost tremble for the fate that awaits a divided South, if the unwise recommendations of Mr. Seddon shall become a law upon the heels of McClellan's success.

We shall have more to say on this subject as well as secret sessions of Congress, in future numbers of our paper.

On the same subject the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* says:

When Jackson was President of the United States, his official organ in commenting upon the freedom of the press, remarks thus:

Under no possible emergency, not even in insurrection, or amidst the throes of civil war, can the Government justify official interference with the freedom of speech or of the press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and of the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of arbitrary power.

Jackson was a statesman as well as a patriot. He knew that an independent, untrammelled press was necessary in this or any other country, in order that evils might be corrected and liberty prevail.

We commend the opinion of Gen. Jackson to the attention of the President of this Confederacy, and those Members of Congress, who are his subservients. If all the reports are correct, it is evident they will do all they can the present session, to muzzle the journals of the South. Let those interested at once take the subject in hand, and give these servants of the people at Richmond to understand that they cannot tamper with the rights of the press with impunity.

The people are the power. They will sustain a free and independent press. Let the latter do its duty to the people and the country, and at once crush out the hydra-headed monster—military despotism—that has reared its crested head at Richmond. [illegible] ... people of their [illegible]. Let the people notify their representatives that they must oppose any further [illegible] upon their rights. Let the press [illegible] firmly and defiantly.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[illegible]

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—New York [illegible] ... A [illegible] ... the enemy made three assaults [illegible] ... attack was made on the [illegible] road, the enemy's artillery being within a hundred yards of our works. Their infantry and dismounted cavalry were within two hundred yards. [illegible] ... The enemy lost part of [illegible]. They finally retreated [illegible].

A telegram from Louisville of the [illegible], [illegible] has been received from Sherman, [illegible] of an important favorable character, but it is not published, being considered confidential.

Hood's exact whereabouts is unknown to the authorities.

Federal movements will be developed in due time, and will electrify the nation.

McClellan has resigned his commission in the army.

Lincoln's majority in Grant's army reported [illegible].

A portion of Gen. A. J. Smith's command has arrived at Paducah.

The 'Tribune' says Fenton is elected Governor of New York by [illegible] majority.

According to the 'Tribune' New York gives Lincoln [illegible]; the New England States [illegible], including soldiers' vote; Pennsylvania [illegible], including soldiers' vote; Maryland [illegible]; Ohio [illegible]; Indiana [illegible]; Illinois [illegible], and Wisconsin [illegible]. There was no opposition to Lincoln in West Virginia. Missouri voted for Lincoln. McClellan's majority in New Jersey [illegible]. He also carried Delaware and Kentucky. The Republicans gained largely in the Congressional delegation. In Nashville Lincoln received two thousand and McClellan twenty-three.

Lord Lyons is very ill with typhoid fever at Washington.

Seymour is defeated Governor of New York.

It is reported that [illegible] has called for [illegible].

Lincoln received about [illegible] electoral votes.

Gold 252.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.—[illegible] fight [illegible] between the State troops and the Yankees. The Yankees were driven back. There are about eight thousand Yankees [illegible]. From all appearances the place is being evacuated. [illegible]

Two hundred mules were captured by our scouts a few days since.

The Yankees have burned [illegible] County, in retaliation for the hanging [illegible] ... from Atlanta [illegible] ... Saturday.

From Louisiana.

CLINTON, La., Nov. 12.—Two thousand [illegible] Yankee cavalry have gone from the White river [illegible] gone to New Orleans. The Infantry [illegible] ...

Eight [illegible] batteries have left Morganza for the White river.

The Yankees landed at Bayou Sara a few days ago and commenced pulling down houses and carrying the material to Morganza, to build winter quarters. While there they committed such outrages, to ladies that, thirty of them have been put in irons and the officers who permitted it are to be cashiered.

From the Valley.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—Official telegram from the Valley says Sheridan's army is entrenched between Newtown and Kernstown. Two divisions of cavalry attacked Rosser on the 12th, but were repulsed and driven several miles, losing [illegible] prisoners and a number of horses. Rosser's command behaved very handsomely, particularly Lomax's brigade, under Col. Payne, and Wickham's brigade, under Lt. Col. Morgan.

About the same time another cavalry division attacked McCausland's brigade at Cedarville, on the Front Royal road, and drove it across the river.

Gov. Brown and Commissioner Baylor.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.—Gov. Brown publishes a letter in the *Chronicle*, in which he states that Baylor, the traitor, was never clothed with any political or diplomatic functions. He had a commercial commission to Europe, and was appointed in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislature. The statement made that he was ever a member of his staff the Governor says is false.

Destructive Fire.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.—The large warehouse of [illegible] & Co., of Hamburg, S. C., was burned, with its contents, this morning. Fifteen hundred bales of cotton were destroyed. Loss over one million dollars. Fire accidental.

Death of Governor Hammond, of South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.—Ex-Gov. Hammond, of S. C., died at his residence, at Beach Island, S. C., on Sunday, aged fifty-seven.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—The Senate passed a bill to exchange six per cent coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes.

The House was in secret session.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT [illegible] PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the author either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Sponging; Mosquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Person on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $[illegible] per copy; five or more copies to one address $[illegible] per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.